

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

ANOTHER INDICTMENT.

The Grand Jury of the U. S. Court for the Northern District of Ohio has found bills against Rev. George Gordon, James Hammond, Ashbury Parker, Calvin Bowland, Joseph T. Baldwin, E. D. Asbury, Jonathan McLaren. The charge is for obstructing service of process by U. S. Marshal S. W. Gifford, of the Southern District of Ohio, and his deputies at Iberia, Morrow county, on the 27th of September last, in their attempt to arrest a fugitive slave. They are also indicted for procuring the owners of the negro and their assistants, with a view to obstruct them in the recapture of the negro under the Fugitive Slave Law. In both cases the defendants are charged with committing the alleged offences in company with a large number of persons unknown to the Grand Jury.

Were not these men aware of the fact that the ancient law, which commanded "Thou shalt not deliver unto the master the servant which has escaped from his master unto thee," had been repealed by the United States Congress in 1850, and that compromise measures, between Satan and Jehovah were then adopted with the express understanding that henceforth the law shall read: "Thou shalt deliver unto the master the servant which has escaped from his master unto thee." To violate the Fugitive Slave Law as these men have done, was an act as silly as "the foolishness of preaching," and punishment will certainly follow as a penalty for this crime of humanity, unless the United States Court shall cease to be.

From the Albany Journal, November 19.

PERSONAL LIBERTY LAWS.

So far as the laws referred to are concerned it is entirely clear that the States enacting them are the aggressors. They have been the pioneers in the work of disunion and secession. They have deliberately repudiated one of the plain and explicit articles of the constitution, and the laws of Congress founded thereon, and by state action, have as far as possible, rejected and nullified both. — *Atlas and Argus.*

The Fugitive Slave law was not only "aggressive" but vindictive—so vindictive that it defeats its execution; for the popular sentiment was aroused by the principle involved in the law than by its obvious and hostile details. The bill was framed more with a view to degrade and outrage freemen than to restore slaves. We raised this objection to it while pending in the United States Senate, and have known ever since that the law is a nullity. It has been rendered void more on account of its vindictiveness than of its principles.

That the constitution calls for a Congressional Fugitive Slave law we have never denied. Nor do we hesitate in yielding obedience to all the requirements of the constitution. But there is a decent and a brutal way of enforcing every right. Senator Mason, of Virginia, in framing the Fugitive Slave law, made it bitter and insulting. His speech in its favor was odious and vituperative. In short, it was a bill better calculated (if, indeed, that was not its intent) to cause strife and discord than to carry out a hard provision of the constitution. And to their shame be it spoken, northern doughfaced voters did and passed it.

New York has enacted no Personal Liberty law. Though pressed frequently upon the legislature, in retaliation for the *ex-dictio* provisions of the Fugitive Slave law, we have never felt that there was any practical necessity for it. We have not, and are not likely to suffer any abridgment of personal liberty.

We cannot speak for other states farther than to express the hope that if the right spirit could be awakened all around, this question might be adjusted. The South, in the language of Mr. Lincoln, is "entitled to an efficient Fugitive Slave law." Let such a law be enacted promptly, when Congress meets, and we venture to express the opinion that Personal Liberty laws would be repealed.

The federal officers should be armed with all the authority and power needful in executing the Fugitive Slave law. It should punish all who resist its execution. But when it inflicts pains and penalties, in the form of fine and imprisonment upon private citizens who refuse to become either sheriffs, constables or policemen, it goes too far and exacts too much.

There is, however, but faint hope of awakening in South Carolina, anything like justice, reason or common sense. That state has no interest in, and dares nothing for the Fugitive Slave law. The treasury rift there has been seeking pretexts for years. It has only a pretext now—a lame and flimsy pretext.

The Charleston Mercury published the following communication in its editorial column:

THE PROPOSED FREE NEGRO LAW.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:

Permit me to join with you in your "emphatic protest" against the Free Negro bill published in your paper of Saturday. We do sincerely hope that a measure so full of oppression and injustice will never be found on the Statute-books of South Carolina. For ourselves, we can see neither the policy nor the necessity of such legislation, and think it well characterized by you as "mischievous in its effects," and exceedingly "ill-timed in its promulgation." It is no doubt true that we have had free negroes among us, and so we have had white men; but as we can see the latter in check so we can the former. But we have also a considerable number of colored persons in our community who are leading peaceable, honest and industrious lives, and who have the confidence and esteem of our best citizens. Many of these have been born and grown up with us; and we are as well acquainted with their lives and characters as with those of any other class. By honest and patient industry they have accumulated more or less of property, and some of them are in quite comfortable circumstances in this respect, consequently they have a stake in the welfare of the community, and everything to lose by what ever tends to disturb or overthrow it. We regard them, therefore, as a safe class of people who will keep their eyes and ears open to give us warning of any danger, and we should be both sorry and ashamed to see any act of the legislature passed to reduce them to slavery, or to drive them with ruinous haste from our borders. Our free negroes and our slaves are beginning to learn—if they have not already learned how detrimental to their best interests, to their happiness and prosperity, has been every effort of their "Northern friends," and they may well regard them as their greatest enemies. Every privilege of which they have been restricted, every restraint to which they have been subjected, is the consequence of their unwarrantable, fanatical, and impotent interference.

Respectfully, yours, &c., J. F. SNYDER.

Division Inspector Sixth Military District, Missouri Militia.

Dec. 12.—The latest news from the border are to the effect that Montgomery has not been in Mount City for two weeks.

AFTER THE MANNER OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

From our own Correspondents.

Hudson, Nov. 28.

It is reported that the Coxsack horse boat is to be mounted with eighteen pounders to resist the invasions in Greene county by fire-eaters. Real estate has fallen about six inches.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 28.

An Abolitionist was arrested here and hauled to death on a gridiron. When nearly done, he imitated St. Anthony, and asked the bystanders to turn him over and "brown him a little on the other side." Money tight. Holders of whiskey in same condition.

St. Louis, Nov. 28.

The steamer Sam Slick, exploded yesterday. Among those carried up were an Abolitionist and a Pro-Slavery man, who had been disputing just over the boiler. When about ninety feet above the boat, Abolitionist struck Pro-Slavery man with a cane—Pro-Slavery man instantly drew a pistol and shot Abolitionist dead. A moment after, they both fell into the river and were drowned.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 28.

A new cotton factory, five stories high, and costing \$300,000, was erected in this city this morning. In less than five hours. If the President opposes secession, he will be resisted by the whole power of the State.

MOBILE, Nov. 28.

The steamship General Taylor was boarded this morning, and the crew searched for fire-arms. On yulding off, the Captain's boots a pair of mountain howitzers were found secreted in the toes. He was placed in irons, and the ship towed to the Mississippi by a skiff against a current running seven miles an hour.

Boston, Nov. 28.

A pro-slavery man was found in the Tremont Hotel to-day. He was taken to the Common and bound to pieces from the mouth of a cannon. His remains—one boot and his neck tie—will be forwarded to Charleston on the telegraph wires.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 28.

Money panic still continues. Notes are done at twelve per cent. per month, provided they have a year to run. By this arrangement bankers receive \$120 every time they lend \$100.

A gentleman from Georgia was found dead this morning. It is believed that the dumplings which he ate yesterday, were charged with gunpowder, which exploded on his lighting a cigar. The dumplings are to be examined. Great excitement in the town.—*Alt. Standard.*

The Cleveland Plaindealer thus raps out free new Republics, and gives some account of their staples:

REPUBLIC NO. 1.

A Southern Republic with all the Slave States, save Delaware and Missouri, the latter in fact and feeling being a Western State and will soon be as free as Ohio, with New Mexico and the Indian Territory.

The staple productions of this Republic would be cotton, tobacco, sugar and niggers.

REPUBLIC NO. 2.

A Western Republic, including the seven North Western States, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. The productions of this Republic would be wheat, corn, beef, pork, potatoes and Popular Sovereignty.

REPUBLIC NO. 3.

The Central Republic, including New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. The latter named State has elected a Line into Congress and has not niggers enough to-day to run a respectable hotel.

The productions of the Central Republic would be a great variety of cereals, panic makers and politicians.

REPUBLIC NO. 4.

The Puritan Republic, including the six New England States. Productions.—Prayers, Pricates and Pumpkin pies.

REPUBLIC NO. 5.

The Pacific Republic, including California, Oregon and Washington Territory, with the eventual addition of Sonora and Utah. Stapler.—Gold, Grizzly Bears and Balloons.

THE LITTLE END OF THE GREAT BEGINNING.

The letter below was written by Gen. Snyder of the Missouri militia to the pro-slavery St. Louis Republic.

BOLIVAR, Mo., Dec. 3, 1860

Mr. Editor: Before this reaches you the majority of your readers will have ascertained that the "invasion" of the State by Montgomery, which caused so much excitement, was, so far as the "invasion" is concerned, the merest piece of Montagueism, without any foundation in truth.

How the yarn that Jim Montgomery and his gang of horse-thieves had "taken Fort Scott," could cause any excitement in the State of Missouri, is a mystery; for every one knows that he has had Fort Scott and all of Southern Kansas for the last three years. You have perhaps learned by this time that the "three hundred" armed outlaw who "invaded the State," "took Fort Scott," and "broke up the United States District Court," have divided down to certain threats of Montgomery's and Johnson's, and about sixteen vagabond Abolitionists who lurked about Fort Scott for a few days before the Court was to have been held.

It is true that Montgomery is an anti-slavery fanatic, of the John Brown school, and that he has been of the North recently, and returned with the confidence and esteem of our best citizens. Many of these have been born and grown up with us; and we are as well acquainted with their lives and characters as with those of any other class. By honest and patient industry they have accumulated more or less of property, and some of them are in quite comfortable circumstances in this respect, consequently they have a stake in the welfare of the community, and everything to lose by what ever tends to disturb or overthrow it. We regard them, therefore, as a safe class of people who will keep their eyes and ears open to give us warning of any danger, and we should be both sorry and ashamed to see any act of the legislature passed to reduce them to slavery, or to drive them with ruinous haste from our borders. Our free negroes and our slaves are beginning to learn—if they have not already learned how detrimental to their best interests, to their happiness and prosperity, has been every effort of their "Northern friends," and they may well regard them as their greatest enemies. Every privilege of which they have been restricted, every restraint to which they have been subjected, is the consequence of their unwarrantable, fanatical, and impotent interference.

Respectfully, yours, &c., J. F. SNYDER.

Division Inspector Sixth Military District, Missouri Militia.

Dec. 12.—The latest news from the border are to the effect that Montgomery has not been in Mount City for two weeks.

HOME GUARDS AND HOME PROTECTION.

In the event the military companies of our town be called off, the question has been asked, what shall we do with the negroes, in order to secure protection to our homes and families? Believing the greatest danger to be from this quarter, we would suggest this simple mode:

Let there be a company of Home Guards organized, composed of married men, armed with double-barrel guns, and let them turn the Court House into a barracks, for their use. Let a committee be formed to visit every house within the corporation, to ascertain if they have a negro fellow of doubtful or suspicious character. Let all such be gathered together and form a chain gang to be led out to work, chained two-and-two, by one or more overseers, and at night to be safely secured in our jail and guarded by sentinels. The women and children living in remote points to be brought within the limits of the square and the protection of the company, their homes being left with negro women and children. A military guard to be placed day and night adjacent to the square, and at points occupied by the women; also, a picket guard of any sufficient number be stationed at various parts of the town, to overlook the vacated homes, and see that none without the limits of the corporation, white or black, be allowed to pass.

By this simple means we will be enabled to protect our homes and families with a very small force from the dangerous negroes in our midst, and at the same time make their services valuable in raising provisions for home consumption. K. Tuskegee Republican.

GOV. DENNISON AND GOV. MAGOFFIN.

From the Louisville Journal.

We repeat that the Governor of Ohio was wrong in refusing to surrender a fugitive charged with negro stealing, but the wrong, it must be confessed, was not one which Kentucky and Kentuckians have any peculiar right to condemn. Gov. Magoffin knows very well that one of his predecessors, a Governor of this State, a good many years ago, refused, upon a requisition from the Governor of Indiana, to surrender a fugitive charged with kidnapping a negro from that State, the ground assumed being that it was no crime by Kentucky law. The offender in that case was, we understand, a member of the Kentucky Legislature, and he was denounced as a fugitive from justice by the Governor of Indiana for having gone over to that State and forcibly seized and brought a negro to Kentucky without legal process, and the Governor of Kentucky, sustained by the Kentucky Legislature, declined, as we have said, to surrender the alleged fugitive. It is to be regretted that the same thing which the laws of Kentucky recognized as a crime, so, although Ohio, in Gov. Dennison's action, unquestionably took wrong ground, she had the example of Kentucky, and hence Kentucky, if she condemns at all, as she reportedly ought to do, she should condemn with moderation, and not in a spirit of tone of exasperation.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

From the London Post.

In the United States the reception of the Prince of Wales has been, in every sense, worthy of a great and generous people. His visit to this country, when he visited the triumph of successful commerce in their ports, docks and storehouses; he has seen an American election, has reviewed American militia, and has visited many national establishments. West Point, where his Royal Highness made himself at home with the young cadets; Cambridge University, the Capital, and the birth place of Washington. It was only the steadyholding South that a mob had the indecent, by rule and vulgar curiosity, to insult their nation, when they wished to indulge in some very free discussion, not knowing that at the very time of the perpetration of this outrage the Queen of Great Britain was rewarding the great opponent of slavery and the slave trade by bestowing upon Lord Brougham an honor very rarely conferred.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES

South Carolina Secession Convention meets Dec. 17.

South Carolina Election for Members of Convention. Dec. 6.

Alabama Secession Convention meets January 7.

Alabama election for Delegates to Convention. Dec. 24.

Mississippi Secession Convention meets Jan. 7.

Mississippi Election for Members of Convention. Dec. 20.

Florida Secession Convention meets Jan. 3.

Florida Election for Members to Convention. Dec. 22.

Georgia Secession Convention meets January 10.

Georgia Election for Delegates to Convention. Jan. 8.

Louisiana Legislature (special session) meets Dec. 10.

Virginia Legislature (special session) meets Jan. 7.

Tennessee Legislature (special session) meets Jan. 7.

Texas Legislature (special session) meets Dec. 17.

The Legislatures of North Carolina, Georgia, and South Carolina are now in session.

The Governors of Maryland and Texas have refused to call extra sessions of the Legislature, to consider "the rights of the South." The Texas Legislature, however, will assemble on its own account, and probably call a State Convention, for Jan. 8, 1861.

In the four remaining slave-holding States—Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas—we have not heard of any unusual movement.

FORCE OF EXAMPLE.—A Kansas letter writer, alluding to a visit to Capt. Montgomery, gives the following illustration of hereditary bias: "I will digress, to give a little incident from our 'interior life.' While stopping as the guest of Capt. Montgomery a few nights since, my attention was attracted from our earnest conversation by the movements of one of his children—a little boy, less than three years old. He was amusing himself before the fire in the fire-place at the end of the cabin, by constantly discharging his pop-gun, with paper wads, at the kitten in the corner. His bedtime soon came, when Mrs. Montgomery placed him in his snug little bed. Then came his military order: 'Mother, I want my pop-gun put under my head.' His order was promptly obeyed, and his generalship soon fell asleep with his gun under his pillow."

When the Captain's bed-time came, I noticed that he had some half-a-dozen fire-arms near his bed—showing that in his case, as the tree is bent, the twig is inclined.

Gov. SEWARD has the credit of the most pungent and concentrated criticism made on the President's Message. He is reported to have said that the President had established two things—that a State may not secede, unless it wants to; and, in case of secession, it would become the duty of the Executive to enforce the laws—if nobody objected.

The Springfield, Mass., Republican, the best Republican paper in New England, acknowledges—

1. That the Republican party are wrong in passing Personal Liberty Bills.

2. That these bills are "pernicious," and "IN VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION," and "UNJUST TO THE SLAVE STATES."

3. That these Republican enactments "mean Nullification," are "unconstitutional in spirit, and only fail to be boldly and squarely unconstitutional on Garrison's ground because 'we (the Republicans) have not the courage to go the whole and nullify the constitution boldly and squarely."

4. That these Personal Liberty Laws ought to be REPEALED.

Mr. LINCOLN'S POSITION.—We publish, on our first page the whole of Senator Trumbull's speech at Springfield, Ill. Those which have heretofore appeared in the papers of this vicinity, having been but a part of it. The papers are making various comments on the fact that it is conservative, and foreshadows Mr. Lincoln's policy. As to the policy of the President elect, we do not know; but we do know that the position taken by Mr. Trumbull is the position of the Republican party. It is in accordance with the policy of that party as laid down at Chicago, and as it was advocated by all Republican speakers and the Republican press of the country. None but fools or knaves pretend that the Republicans ever contemplated interference with slavery in the States, or proposed to violate the letter or spirit of the Constitution in any respect. At the time the party was formed, it made no such declarations, nor has it ever given reason for such a suspicion. Mr. Lincoln did not carry out essentially, the views expressed by Mr. Trumbull, we repeat, he would not carry out the views of the Republican party and would have no claim to its support.

PARKER BROWNLOW ON MR. LINCOLN.—The

Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, edited by Parker Brownlow, makes a candid effort to deal justly with the Republicans. Of Mr. Lincoln, he says: "Mr. Lincoln himself, is no doubt a patriotic man, and a sincere lover of his country. He is, today, what he has always been, an Old Clay Whig, differing in no respect—not even upon the subject of Slavery, from the Sage of Ashland."

"THE HUSBAND IS THE HEAD OF THE WIFE."

It is related that, on one occasion, the celebrated Dr. Abernethy was sent for by an inn-keeper who had a quarrel with his wife; he had scarred his face with her nails so that the poor man was bleeding and much disfigured. Abernethy thought this an opportunity not to be lost for admonishing the offender, and said: "Madam are you not ashamed of yourself, to treat your husband thus—the husband who is the head of all your head, madam in fact?" Well, Doctor, "sincerely returned the wife, 'may I not scratch my own head?'"

NOTICE.

MEETING AT LINESVILLE, CRAWFORD, Co.

An Anti-Slavery Meeting will be held at Linesville, Crawford County, Penn., on Sunday, Dec. 16th, to be continued through the day and evening.

Among the Speakers will be Parker Pillsbury of Boston.

'Let him that heareth, say, come,' and come himself—and bring his family with him.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

Miss FENN, who has been a teacher of instrumental music in the Electric Institute at Hiram, and in the Willoughby Collegiate Institute, is at present located in this place, where she proposes to give instructions on the Piano and Melodeon.

She brings with her high testimonials of her ability as a teacher. From Prof. Gifford at Hiram, and from others with whom she has been associated.

For further particulars enquire of John C. Whinery or Allen Byle.

SALEM

SOAP & CANDLE WORKS.

H. P. ADAMS & SON,

CORNER OF MAIN AND LISBON STREETS

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every variety of Washing and Toilet Soaps, and Refined Tallow Candles.

Cash paid for Tallow; Grease taken in exchange for Candles or Soap.

Salem, Dec. 15, 1860.

Home Journal for 1861.

New Series.—New Features.—New Type.

MORRIS AND WILLIS, EDITORS.

A new series of this widely circulated family newspaper, will be commenced on the fifth day of January next—printed on fine paper and new type. With the January number will begin the publication of a series of beautiful original works of fact and fiction, written expressly for the Home Journal, by the best authors of America. The first of these is from the facile pen of a well-known and gifted author, and is a powerfully written, stirring, mysterious, and deeply interesting history of courtship and married life. This charming story will be succeeded by others of a similar description, several of which are already in preparation.

All the former peculiar features of the paper, which have given it a world-wide reputation, will be continued, while the several new ones will add infinite variety to its already diversified pages.

Among them are a number of fresh, spicy, amusing, original sketches, which smack and relish of the wit, humor, raciness, brilliancy, and sparkle of the times. As heretofore, no labor or expense will be spared to maintain the high reputation of the Home Journal, which is everywhere, both at home and abroad, acknowledged to be the most refined and elegant repository of literature and the arts on this side of the sea, and the best and cheapest family newspaper in the world. As no more copies of the new series will be printed than are ordered, those who desire to begin with the commencement of the volume will be able to do so by forwarding their subscriptions without delay.

Terms.—For one copy, \$2, for three copies, \$5;—or one copy for three years, \$5; for a club of seven copies, \$10; for a club of fifteen copies, \$20; and at that rate for a larger club—always in advance.

Address MORRIS & WILLIS, Editors and Proprietors, 107 Fulton Street, N. Y.

UNDERTAKING.

All kinds of COFFINS furnished at short notice, and everything appertaining to the business attended to, by

ROBERT HOLM.

Salem, Oct. 27, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO BUGLE.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

ISAAC TRESCOTT is duly authorized to receive all monies on account of subscriptions on the Bugle.

The Bugle can be obtained, every Friday, at Isaac TreScott's Book Store on Main street, Salem, Ohio.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GOING WEST.

Mail Train leaves Pittsburg,	1.40 a m
": : : Columbiana,	4.44 a m
": : : Salem,	5.11 a m
": : : Alliance,	6.10 a m
Arriving in Chicago,	11.00 p m
Express Train leaves Pittsburg,	1.40 p m
": : : Columbiana,	4.34 p m
": : : Salem,	5.01 p m
": : : Alliance,	5.55 p m
Arriving in Chicago,	10.40 a m

Alliance Accommodation leaves

": : : Pittsburg,	2.30 p m
": : : Columbiana,	6.32 p m
": : : Salem,	7.10 p m
Arrive at Alliance,	8.00 p m

GOING EAST.

Mail Train leaves Chicago,	6.50 p m
": : : Alliance,	11.30 a m
": : : Salem,	12.55 p m
": : : Columbiana,	1.30 p m
Arrives in Pittsburg,	3.40 p m
Express Train leaves Chicago,	6.10 a m
": : : Alliance,	10.20 p m
": : : Salem,	11.00 p m
": : : Columbiana,	11.35 p m
Arrives in Pittsburg,	2.30 a m

Alliance Accommodation leaves

": : : Alliance,	5.50 a m
": : : Salem,	6.45 a m
": : : Columbiana,	7.25 a m
Arrives in Pittsburg,	11.40 a m

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL

ROAD TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, Nov. 25th, 1860.—

Trains leave Alliance as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Mail, 5.38 a. m., arrive in Cleveland, 7.40 a. m.

Express, 5.33 p. m., arrive in Cleveland, 7.50 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Mail, 11.42 a. m., arrive in Pittsburg 4.00 p. m.

Mail, 11.42 a. m., arrive in Wheeling 6.20 p. m.

Express, 10.42 p. m., arrive in Pittsburg, 2.40 a. m.

Express, 10.42 p. m., arrive in Wheeling 6.25 a. m.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Cleveland, 9.40 a. m. and 8.45 p. m.